WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861

IT IS EVIDENTLY the object of the invaders this winter ad our shores with a cordon of posts on points comparatively inaccessible to us, but completely open to them by means of their navy. They will hardly risk any decisive contest in the open field, but will rely more upon the compressive process adopted by the boa constrictor, than upon the open and magnanimous blows of of anything less serpentine. They are even now at the he harbor of Pensacola, and have commenced upon General Bragg's batteries, as yet with effect on either side. We think that the General will be able to give a good account of himself

Texas will not escape visitation,-can we certainly say that any part of our coast will, and if so, what part? We cannot be prepared at all points, but we must be as well prepared as possible, with our troops so posted as guard the immediate point which they are decover, but ready to be concentrated at any or distinctly shown his intention to fall.

We fear that our people have rather under-estimated and military forces which the enemy have acoot. They seem to have heavy bodies of men il quarters. It is true that moving them by sea, ment number is magnified by the power thus by one budy of troops of menacing several difms almost at the same moment. Still we are e conclusion that our opponents have been beir means of aggression with much rapidisome sucress during the last lew months. y to shut our eyes to this fact, as indeed most mole-like blindness not to have We believe it has been anticipated by t the head of the Confederate government. meat. small towns, islands and outposts is pain-It is the occasion of great individual ot effect the final results of the war, nor remote the interests of the aggressors .consistions will turn out like Hatteras te States which prohibits the exportasave from Confederate ports, will be observed, and no cotton will be carried for sale or shipny port, point, place or city in the hands of

But it would be folly to say that the people of the frontier, whether inland or seaboard, whether in Ker. tucky, Missonri, and Western Virginia or on the coasts of the Atlantic and Gulf States, do not run great risks of having their hearths and homes temporarily occupied or seriously injured by the predatory hordes of the Lincoinites. They cannot hold them, permanently, even in the cases where they have already occupied them, and therefore we think, as a general rule, that it would not he advisable for the people of any town or city who might be forced to temporarily abandon such, to destroy that paper, which is even blacker and more lying than the announcement failed to reach this office. any buildings or permanent improvements, unless some its New York compeer in villainy. Beecher is bad great strategic advantage would be pretty certain to result therefrom. At the same time all military stores, provisions, cotton, naval stores, and other moveable or perishable property had better be either removed, if re moveable, or destroyed, in ease their removal could not

more than speculations. We trust they will not, but by looking at the matter on all sides we will be the better prepared to meet reverses and better

the Union had cost, prior to the disreption, somewhat | ought to do all it can in that way. over a thousand millions of dollars. Of this at least two

fear stocks bonds and other evidences of endebtedness and other company officers, we doubt whether after all had not into English hands. Of railroad stocks we pre- their position will not turn out to be a losing one .some the greater part was held at home-of bonds, Whether at the end of the first year they will not be as however, and Northern and Western roads are built apt to find themselves out of pocket as any way else. nearly altegether by bonds, a very large proportion has been negotiated abroad mostly in England.

Here is one key to the cautious policy of England in connection with the existing difficulties on this continent. a capitalists fear that by the success of the Confederacy in establishing its national independence the stocks and other evidences of Northern debt held in one hundred millions of pounds sterling, will be rendered respectable standing. valuel se, and that in the event of England recognizing the Coolederacy they will be totally forfeited.

The bond-holding interest has been for a century and a half a potent one in England. So much depends upon pubest and almost sauctity in the eyes of a nation which instend of a "nation of shop-keepers" as it was designated by Napoleon, might now be more properly called a nation of bond-holders. The interest of her bond-holding citiz as has brought England into any number of difficul this and complications during the last few years, and is beyond doubt, one of the leading causes of the combined English, French and Spanish demonstration against Mexico. Betwixt the bond-holders and the Exeter Hall Saints the present British Administration need hardly be expected to take any action-no, not even on account such as sugar, coffee, salt, shoes, &c. The vessel will make of the taking of our ministers from on board a British steamer on the high seas. The cotton question may up- an exchange of the articles which she carries for cotton can set Russ II and Palmerston, but until it does, there will be little favorable to us to be expected from an Administration, controlled by the influences to which we have above alluded.

Fort LaFavette.

Some people look for a battle on the line of the Poomac this winter, indeed shortly. Not impossible, but no nearer because of the surmises about it. When it happens we will hear about it we suppose. We notice articles cheap .- DAY BOOK] that the Richmond Enquirer speculates on an early battle in the neighborhood of Dumfries and Occoquan.

THE Union men-Lincolnites, Andrew Johnsonites of East Tennessee, are as bitterly and malignantly bent on mischief as ever were the tories in the first revolution. War is war, bad enough at the best, and it ought to be marked by all the immunities and mitigations of civilization, but is the struggle with such vipers as these form the extreme Southern portion of the peninsula, to be considered war? We think not, by any means, and the true men of Tennessee will take the same view of the matter, we think.

ten up by Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, has gate population of the two counties is small, not exmade its appearance in the bookstores. We have an advance copy received some days ago, for which we are ly one half are slaves. indebted to Mr. Bradley, of Savannah, through Mr. J H. Flanner, of this place. It appears to us to be an accurate and distinct delineation of the sea islands and prevented by the Confederate government, nor will their adjoining main land.

GENERAL LEE has made a requisition upon South Carolina for six regiments to serve during the war. He is ready to arm and equip these additional forces as soon as they shall be mustered into the Confederate service. They will almost certainly be employed in the defence was done yesterday. of that State.

A Suggestion. Sites for Salt-works.

A gentleman, member of a commission house in this place, brought a matter before us yesterday which we feel it our duty to bring to the attention of the public to-day. It is this: Parties from the interior rather than pay the present enormous prices are anxious to come down with their hands to the coast for the purpose of making salt for themselves. Sometimes they come along, bringing their negroes with them, and sometimes again they come without their negroes, to make enquiries in ad- to them. vance, or perhaps they write to their agents or commission merchants here, who are unable to give them the desired information as to obtaining locations for carrying on salt-making operations.

Now there are, no doubt, places plenty along the Sound that would be sold or rented for this purpose, and in regard to which arrangements might be made to the mutual advantage of the parties making them, if the persons having the disposal of locations and those seeking to obtain them could only be brought together. In order that this may be done persons baving sound places suitable for salt-making locations which they are willing to sell or rent, cught to make that fact known, and they can do so best by advertising them. The cost of doing so will be, comparatively speaking, almost nothing, and n any point upon which the enemy may the accruing advantage to all parties will be greatvery great .- Daily Journal, 22d inst.

THOSE WHO KNOW, tell us that a sack of salt is a very liberal allowance to go to the curing of two thousand pounds of meat At twenty dollars a sack this is just one cent a pound. We should think it would be bad economy to lose a pound of meat that will sell for twenty cents, for the want of one cent's worth of salt. We don't think that anybody will be quite foolish enough to do that. Surely no one looks for that much verdancy in cases where the holders are sufficiently wide awake to make the additional expense of one cent per pound to twelve or filteen cents per pound to the price of the monstrate the fitness of the appointments.

No Small Potato

We have before us, uncoked, a sweet potato which we have neither weighed nor measured yet, but which on a rough guess we may say is about as big as a hogshead, that is to say, the head of a hog, not a sixty-three gallon wooden vessel. The specimen is sent to us by Mr. L. D. Cherry, overseer for H. Nutt, Esq., Castle Hayne plantation. Mr. Cherry states that he is now digging a patch of seven acres from which he expects potatoes, which we trust he will do.

make! We are going to try it.

The Washington Star wholly repudiates the statement of the New York Independent to the effect that Seward had expressed his conviction that the Federal Government could not succeed in the present war. We suppose the Star is correct, judging from the internal evidence and not from any belief in the truthfulness of enough, but Wallack adds to Beecher's wickedness the

The Fey of the soldiers.

We notice that the question of increasing the pay of These are not pleasant speculations. They may the rank and file of the army is being pretty generally agitated, and will probably be pressed upon the attention of the provisional Congress now in session in Rich-

We wish the Confederacy could afford to double the pay of the men and increase that of the officers, too, for be somewhat difficult to estimate the that matter, but unfortunately the Confederacy can not American stocks, chiefly Northern and Wes- afford to do either of these things. But it can do somein Ehgland. The several railroads throughout thing-make some addition to the pay of the men. It well can do.

So far so good. We agree with nearly all that has been said, save in the too highly colored representations works had cost vast sums in addition. The United made in reference to the pay of the officers. Consider-States had contracted a debt. Cities, counties, towns, ing the electioneering for men in the way of recruiting companies, the advances necessarily made and the ex-One way or another, a very large aggregate of Amer- penses necessarily incurred in most cases by captains

WE HAVE from Mr. Wnitaker the Southern Literary Messenger for November, 1861. Dr. G. W. Bagley, Editor, MacFarland & Ferguson proprietors, Richmond, Virginia. Terms \$3 a year in advance; 25 cents for the single number. The Messenger is probably the oldest of our Southern literary publications, being in its to the amount most probably of near about 33d volume. It has always maintained a more than

battle between our forces and the Federals near Spring- get it down that Road and the East Tennessee Road to field Mo., and begin to suspect very strongly that there Petersburg at \$1 50 to \$2 00 per bushel. Cheap talklie credit, so many fortunes are invested in the public is a mistake somewhere. In fact we fear that the thing funds, that all funds are invested with a peculiar inter- never occurred. We are sorry for it, but can't help it Better luck next time.

To be Thought over.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, the 20th inst. gives sundry extracts from sundry Northern papers mong the rest the following :-SAILING OF A VESSEL FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I., TO TRADE

ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST. Washington, Nov. 15 .- Senator Simmons of R. I., has arrived here to-day, agreeably to the previous programme announced in the Herald, and informed the government that loaded with various kinds of articles of prime necessity her landing, along the North Carolina coast, at such points as may be deemed advisable by her commander, and where be made. The cargo is a most valuable one, and, should

the expedition prove successful, will richly remunerate the parties engaged in it. Others are now fitting out in the North, and will immediately follow up the one just started. One item of the cargo of the vessel sent by Senator Simmons is sixty-six hundred bags and twelve thousand bushels of salt, which is perhaps more needed among the rebels Commissioners Mason and Slidell are to be sent to than any other article of consumption. Is this not cottoning to traitors rather early. [If this is not cool impudence, we would like to know what is. However, send them along in any quantity, and fill them with salt, shoes, coffee, writing and printing paper

> are in need of. We would like to obtain a supply of such Are Senator Simmons' the only vessels of this sort that expect to be richly remunerated by enormous profits, the proceeds to be taken away in naval stores and cotton to find their way into Yankee ports? Might

(especially of Day Book size,) and other articles we rebels

not our people open their eyes advantageously? ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMHTON COUNTIES, Va., which have been occupied by eight thousand Federal troops known as the "Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and lie between Pocomoke Bay on the North and Cape Charles on the South, extending sixty-five miles in they undertake to carry their threats into execution .-A map of the sea coast of South Carolina, got length to from five to ten miles in width. The aggreceeding some fifteen or sixteen thousand, of whom near-

> These Eastern Shore counties belong geographically to Maryland, and their capture could neither have been possession add anything to the strength of the Federals, nor in any way influence the progress of events.

THE STATE CONVENTION of North Carolina had no quorum on Monday, but had one on Tuesday, and pro-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE and other interesting documents, occupy so large a portion of our space today as to leave us as little room as we have slight disposition to indulge in any long editorial speculations.

paper. It is brief, dignified and to the point. Our telegraphic synopsis, yesterday, gave all the points; the language and arguments can be properly appreciated only after a careful reading, which all will no doubt give

It will be seen that the President urges, as a military necessity, the extension of aid by the Confederate Government, to the company organized for the construction of a railroad from Danville, Virginia, to Greens- vice.

boro', North Carolina - Daily Journal, 21 t inst.

Wilmington & Manchester Kaliroad. Yesterday forenoon, after it had been ascertaiped that there was a majority of the stock represented, either personally or by proxy, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business. The Reports of the President sented and the meeting adjourned until the afternoon .-At the afternoon session an election was had for Presiposition of all the former incumbents. Some other butransacted and the meeting adjourned.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

that Hon. Thomas Bragg, of this State, has been appointed Attorney General of the Confederacy, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, former Attorney General, remaining permanent Secretary of War

The same paper is also gratified to learn that Colonels D. K. McRae, Geo. B. Anderson, and L. O'B. Branch, have been promoted by the President to the rank of Bragadier Generals. The Register predicts that should occasioned by the rise in salt, the excuse for adding ten the opportunity offer, each of these gentlemen will de- had on a dark grey uniform with an inch and a half City, But more, Philadelphia, New York and Boston fall.

Colonel Anderson, although a young officer, is a re_ular military graduate and we understand enjoys a high vided with three days rations, and exhibited a pass to that Rome shall be free "and cross the Ru icon. They regutation. He is in the field. Col. McRae is at the head of the fifth regiment State troops, and is ardent impulsive, 'alented, industrious, although not possessed of a military education. Col. Branch served as Quartermaster General of this State last summer. We think the field will suit Mr. Branch better, and we therefore concur with the Register.

ELECTIONS.—Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson counto get at least two thousand bushels. Mr. Cherry pro- ty, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from ing questioned by General Drayton, he denied emphatimises to write us out a statement of his mode of raising the 7th District by a plurality of 81 over Mr. Christian cally being a deserter. The prisoner is about twentythe next highest candidate. The vote stood: - For Ashe, five or thirty years of age. What a quantity of coffee our big potato would 1939; Christian, 1858; Waddell, 1276; Headen, 351. The majority for the Rodman and Guion electoral

> ticket will probably reach some seven or eight thousand. Messrs. Graham and Brown fall below those with whom the 1st Nov., speaks of an entertainment given by Cap-LAST WEEK the Raleigh State Journal entered on its

> second year. We would have noticed this sooner, but for the fact that for some reason the paper containing tainment sundry persons were called upon for speech or

nal exhibits pleasing evidences of prosperity, and almeanness of being a traitor to his native section and ready enjoys a very flattering circulation and influence, which it can bardly fail to maintain and increase under the able and energetic conduct of Messrs. Spelman and about paper just no v, but expects soon to get out of will be only temporary.

By the way, speaking about paper, Mr. Crutchfield of the Petersburg Express, passed through this town a day or two ago, having been around on a foreging ex- confidence shaken until, at that time I have mentioned, I pedition after paper. We hope and believe he succeeded. We cannot afford to lose the Express from our exchange list. Mr. C. looks as well and hearty as a man

ACCIDENT - We learn that an accident occurred last evening at the Point Peter Rice Mill, by the falling of one of the floors, occasioning the death of "Charles Potter," a very intelligent servant, belonging to Mr. Potter, and also resulting in injuries to some other purties, but of the circumstances we have not been able to learn any particulars. We presume that the falling of the floor was caused by the pressure of a large amount

Daily Journal, 21st inst. WE ARE requested to state that the Confederate Steamer heretotore called the Uncle Ben, will hereafter be known as the Caswell.

EQUIPMENTS .- Mr. Polvogt, at the corner, is getting up Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, Bayonet Scabbards and Cap Boxes, in a most strong, durable and conve. nient style, and as cheap, no doubt, as the law allows.

H. D. BIRD, Superintendent of the South Side Rail road, publishes a manifesto informing people wanting WE HEAR nothing farther from the rumoured great salt, not for speculation, of a mode whereby they can ing that of Mr. H. D. Bird. There is no salt to be | was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) Early As soon as you got at the works from which he proposes to carry cheap. He must be a foolish bird

> Melrose, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1861. Messrs. Editors: Please give the following resolutions a place in the Journal, and you will much oblige a'l interest-Yours Respectfully, D. S. MORRISON.

At a meeting of the 59th Regiment North Carolina Militia of Robeson county, held at their quarters in Wilmington on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, 1st. We feel greatly indebted to the city authorities for the very comfortable quarters assigned us in he City Hall.

2nd. We are under many obligations to Robert Strange, Fsq. for the kind attention shown our Regiment by him : also, to Mr. and Mrs. West, and Mr. and Mrs. N N. Nixon, for many acts of kindness, and we do hereby return them our sincere thanks. 3d. We will cherish the kindest feelings for the Reverend gentlemen, who so kindly came and preached to us at our

4th. That these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal with the request that they be published.
S. J. COBB, Ch'n. JP. SMITH, Sec'y.

CAMP LEE, NEAR COOSAWHATCHIE, S. C., Nev. 20, 1861. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE :-Gents: Allow me through the columns of the "Journal" to acknowledge the receipt of a box containing blankets, moving from Camp Wyatt, the articles were distributed without a list being made out.

I have also to acknowledge from the "White Hall Ladies" and I bundle red pepper.

In behalf of the Sladen Light I: fautry, I beg to return In behalf of the Bladen Light sincere thanks to the above Societies.

ROBERT TAIT,

Capt. Bladen Lt. Inf. 8th N. C. V. " WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER."-Our spirit-

ed costemporary, the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun, it seems, has excited the deadly ire of some of the speculating testable class of extortioners who has been so severely and justly denounced by the Sun, will be chary how The day of retribution is nigh, and those worse than

We were called upon yesterday by several persons (Miss.) Gazette says: whom the "cap appeared to fit," as regards our leader

From the Daily Journal, 22d inst.

The telegraph brought us several items of news isst night, which we omit in our telegraphic reports, as we find the particulars more full in the Charleston papers Mr. Davis' Message is not a long or elaborate state of yesterday morning, and copy from the Courier in war, at an immense expense, and giving them a chance to preference to giving isolated items:

NEW ORLEANS, November 20 .- An attack on Columbus by all the enemy's forces, both by land and river, full of momentous importance, that are now being asked by being hourly expected, Commodore Hollins has been the noblest race of men that ever lived. It is a task alone ordered there by telegraph to-day. All the available for the wisest of state-men to see through and prejudge the boats, and the Manassas, are to go up immediately. A career of a nation When the storm of war is once raised. floating battery of twenty guns goes up at nine o'clock no human foresight can tell where the whirlwind of destructo-night, and will be towed by four boats. It will take them eight days.

All the river pilots have been impressed into the ser Seventeen thousand troops and seventy pieces ol ord

nance are at Columbus. The most intense anxiety ex-FROM BEAUFORT .- A gentleman who arrived yester-

day on the Savannah train says that there are three vest of Heaven and our own might of arms. We have sought sels crowded with troops lying at Hazard Creek. The supposition was that they were about to land. Some of ne vessels were also off Beaufort, and it was reported and Directors with accompanying documents was pre- that some sixty or seventy of the enemy had quartered

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY OFF OUR HARBOR .- About dent and Directors, resulting in the choice without op- nine o'clock last night, an unusual number- seven or eight, ship's lights were seen off Morris' Island. Perhars that flotilla of gunboats, the draught of which, as siness .- generally unimportant in its character was we are told, is "peculiarly adapted for Southern harbors," has just reached us. CAPTURE OF A LIVE YANKEE -The Savannah train

brought to this city yesterday afternoon one of Lincoln's APPOINTMENTS .- We see by the Raleigh Register, Grand Army, sent for the invasion of South Carolina. We learn that he was taken at a place called Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton, and brought in by one of spirit of death-dealing vengeance that they bring to us? Is our pickets. When first discovered he was in a small boot paddling towards shore, which he had no sooner struck than he was taken into custody. It was supposed that there were several others in the boat with him. who have, probably, landed somewhere else. A party has been sent in search and they are expected mementarily to bring in the remainder. No intelligible or satis- extending our authority over every foot of land and sea factory account has been elicited from the prisoner. He that we conquer; let Louisville, Cincinnatti, Washington black stripe on his pantaloons. His haversack had the was a member of the Washington Greys. He was proletters W. G. painted on the back, signifying that he leave the lines of his own troops. He says he came on shore to wash some clothing and procure some waste Cotton for pillows, &c. When examined at Brigadier-General Drayton's Headquarters, he informed that offi- to go forward and coosing the other alternative, the only cer that he came on the Roanoke, but could not tell how one that is left no : our mode of warfare must now be many men were en board, nor did not even-know the fight an enemy who entirely ignore all the established rules name of the Captain. He endeavored to pass himself of war known among Christian nations. What then sha off as a foreigner by speaking broken English, but this we do? My answer as an hamble soldier fighting for my was thought to be only a ruse to conceal his true char. com try-the protection of the homes of my family, triends. acter, which is supposed to be that of a spy. His dress with the banner of death, unfuri the "Back Flag" from

> The Stars and hars_New Eattle Flug. A special correspondent of the New Orleans D Ita of the 12th, writing from Union Mills, Va , under date of tain Gilman, of the Crescent Rifles, the day before, at which sendry distinguished guests were present, among others General Beauregard. In the course of the enter-

sentiment, and General Beauregard in the number .-Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the Jour- From the subjoined interesting extract from the corresdent's letter, it will be seen that there is a new battle flag, and also the reason why it has been devised, but we cannot make out what it looks like:

"Another incident of the entertainment was likewise neculiarly interesting. When the newly devised battle flag Robinson. We notice that it is decidedly bothered was brought in, Gen. Beauregard related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the recital embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Mathe scrape We trust that the difficulty in this respect | nassas, I shall endeavor to reproduce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words :

"On the 21st July, at about half-past 3 o'clock, perhaps 4. it seemed to me that victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head waved a flag which I could not distinguish. Even by the aid of a strong glas I was unable to determine whether it was the United Sta es flag or the Confederate flag. At this moment I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, w-rning me to look out for the left; that a large column was appro ching in that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen Patterson's command, coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result- I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my stall were absent, having been despatched, with orders, to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently again distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms- eneral, then Col. Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared hat the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case, I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone, till the next day, a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Col. Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task of coi ecting a reserve; to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement -Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. I called him back. 'Let us,' said I, "wait a few moments, to confirm our suspicions, before finally resolv ing to yield the field." I took the glass and again examin ed the flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flig borne by your regiment-[here the General turned to Col. Hays who sat beside him] -the gallant 7th Louisiana; and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance. were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that mement commenced the retreat which afterwards became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner g eaming over us at this festive board; but I hope never again to see it upon Gen. Beauregard then explained how the new battle flag

was devised-the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which. I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States .- During the inner, as was natural enough, a great number of soldiers Gen. Beauregard. Col. Hays went out, on behalf of the General, and made a speech to them, which of course was received with applause; but the men would not be pacified antil Gen. Beauregard himself was presented to them, and until the sound of his voice was heard amongst them. Never have I witnessed so much enthusiarm as when the General assured them of the gratification he experienced in hearing their enthusiastic cheering, and that he hoped to hear the same voices again on the field of battle and in the hour of

PEACH LEAF YEAST .- Hops cost \$2 per pound eaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: Take three handfuls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes. Boil them in two quilts, pillows, drawers, socks, &c., from the "Brown quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out taking back its own paper at a discount, with the chance the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and of any real cash that may happen to float in along with the rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water bonds. So that the real monetary value of the ten millions sufficient to make a paste, then pour on the hot peach Soldiers' Aid Society," one case, containing 3 quilts, 1 comfort, 5 blankets, 2 sheets, 19 pr. socks, 4 towels, 1 cravat, this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. It you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

PATENT LEATHER .- Mr. CHAS. P. MAY has erected buildings at Montgomery, Ala., suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of patent enameled leather. The Advertiser says: Mr. May has succeeded in getting from the North, somevampires of his section. Conscious rectitude makes him time since, two or three workmen, who thoroughly undera host within himself, and we doubt not that the destand the business, and who are said to be the best workstand the business, and who are said to be the best workmen in the country. He has all the necessary machinery and ingredients, and is going immediately into the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of the article of patent leather, of any quality or color. This is something new in our new Confederacy, but one by one, we are learning to "padness of the blockeder and perfectly calm an sensible, bearing his pains with patience and fortitude. He will probably recover.—

He is a poor man, with a large family depending the properties of the blockeder and the probable of the probable of the probable of the blockeder and the probable of t

We are much gratified to observe that our planters, of yesterday. We say now to one and all of them that almost universally, are supplying themselves with seed if the article they complain of fits them, if they are to wheat, many having already some having a if the article they complain of fits them, if they are to be ranked among the thieves we have denounced, we are ready to sustain our position. The Sun has always are supplying themselves with seed wheat, many having already sown broad acres of it.—

until, in a bleeding and exhausted condition, be reached the house of Mr. Elmore, where he sank down from great the house of Mr. Elmore, where he are ready to sustain our position. The Sun has always ers of this immediate vicinity within the past month, weakness, exclaiming: "They have killed me, but I been fearless in denouncing any villainy, and we do not propose to tarnish its reputation. We openly prociaim our hostility to the entire set, and if they choose to "mob the Sun office," as we just now have heard has operation in the county, but all the processors well of his country.

Messrs. Editors: How long is this war to last? What in the future is to be our National policy toward our enemies? Shall the war continue and we remain upon our own soil in attate of defence? Shall we continue to fight for our freedom, taking our enemies and holding them as prisoners of take our brave men and hold them incarcerated in stone walls, stubbornly refusing, as they do, an honorable exchange of prisoners? These are questions, Messrs. Edi'ors. our people everywhere; and in them is involved the fate of tion will end. But it is surely wisdom in all who suffer the miseries of war, to seek that coff se which will soonest end its horrors. How can we as a nation adopt any policy that will terminate this dreadful conflict? The war is ugon usthere is no shunn ng of the issue; if we waver, or look back, we are undone if we unloose our firm grasp on the sword, all is lost. Our National policy must now be settled; our mode of conducting the war must be fixed-it must be a mode of warfare from which there will be no variableness or changing whatever. There are bu' two courses left us now. In either we have no succor to invoke, save the aid friendly relations with our enemies by all the means known to civilized nations We have unfurled our National colors. and beneath the ample folds of the "Stars and Bars" quietly declared our purposes to be, the peaceful enjoyment at our own homes, of constitutional freedom according to our own views as a nation of freemen. We have announced our object to the world and asked, in this peaceful condition to be let alone We have warned mankind of our intention to maintain o r freedom at the point of the havenet, and notibearing the "Onve Branch" of " Peace " In the face of all these declarations of ours, an enemy comes swarming down from the Northern hive of "Scanningvian vandals," breathing death to our people, and carrying desolation and destruction, with five and sword wherever they go-carrying on a warfare upon us hitherto unknown to any enlightened, civilized or christian people on earth. When our enemies come thus, shall we longer adhere to the civil zed modes of warfare, or shall we meet them with the same it to be our po icy to stand upon our own seil and act upon

the defensive all the time, or shall we onward and carry the war into the enemy's country? If we are to advance now is the time, let our Government stretch every nerve to its nimost tension, and with well appointed semies, let us take up our march and conquer as we go, holding our conquered territory subject to our laws. Collecting tribute from our conquered subjects and Let Beauregard and the Johnstons rive like (asar and Napoleon to the heighth of the grand object before them, and have set their armies down for three long days, on the Banks of the Potomsc. They have come to the border they have seen : now let them plunge and conquer, and we shall be free. This must be the result if we a vance, failing and manner would seem to be speak an officer. On be- the mast head of every flag-staff from the Potomac to the guns in the State. Rio Grande. Inscribe upon it, as it floats from every city throughout the length and breadth of our whole laud: Death to the invader, come from wherever or whenever he

These are my views. I give utterance to them fully im pressed with the great responsibility that rests upon us as christian people. I have no desire to have the blood of man upon my hands. I wen d to God that all mankind would act up to the high sense of honor that ought to inspire every christian heart. I am actuated with no other feeling than test an end should be put to this unnatural and suicidai war. Cou'd I but say to our enemies in the kindes terms of peace, return to your homes, enjoy the most com plete and pe feet happiness yourselves, but let us alone, and thereby end this strife, it would be my greatest plea sure. But this we cannot do. The war has begun-blood has been shed-our toes are athirst for blood. Then if nothing but blood will do, and blood we must shed, let rivers of it flow. Let blood be our cry until the thirsting appe tite of mankind shall have drank its fill and a ckened upon clotted crimson gore Let no more prisoners be taken up on our soil, but when we rush to battle let it be with th wild cry of "victory or death," and when the struggle i over, let our bones bleach upon the field as monuments of our valor, or let the heads of our focs and their quartered bodies on poles, admonish the world to keep from our soil unless they come with peaceful purposes. Camp Wyatt, N. C., Nov. 1sth, 1861.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation.

It is at all times our sacred duty to give thanks to A mighty God for the manifold blessings we enjoy. This solemn duty is still more imperative at periods of national trial and responsibility, when we feel more deeply that Goo has been our support in all the vicissitudes of for une. To us as a State, He has ever been kind and protecting; and nation we have been a highly favored people. Instead of famine and pestilence, health and plenty have prevailed, and if instead of peace, it hath seemed good in His wisdom, for our past sins, to afflict us with the calamities of war, to our arms He hath given the victory, and a heavenly earnest of a final triumph over all our enemies.

Relying upon His divine Providence for continued proection, in all our troubles, and that He may still vouchsafe to us as a people, wisdom in council, victory in battle. health and plenty in all our land, and establish on firm oundations our national independence and happiness : let us give thanks that the God of our Fathers hath been our lod, and supplicate His Holy Name that He may ever continue His favor to us and our children to the latest genera-

State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart

THURSDAY THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn and public THANKSGIVING to Al mighty God; and recommend that, on that day all our usual avocations be suspended, and that the reverend Clergy of all denominations, throughout the State, invite their several congregations to repair to their usual places of pub lic worships to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for all His past blessings, and supplicate for His continued kindness and care over us a State and nation. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and coused the Great Seal of the State to

be affixed, this 19th day of November, in the ear of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-BENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio.

PULASKI COWPER, Sec'y.

Secretary Chase's Financhial Feats. If we might believe the last assurances from the United States, the monetary position there has actually "improve ed" as much as it has here; for they tell us, amongst other things, that Mr. Secretary Chase has secured the second in stallment of 'en millions sterling towards the National Loan. It is obvious, however, that the grounds of hope are at least as weak in New York and Washington as they are in Paris and London. The latest movement of the Federals indicates the reverse of any real progress in the war, uness it be a step towards a fresh defeat for their Government. Everybody knows that the aim of the C nfederates has been to draw General McClellan into an engagement; and for weeks "the Young Napoleon" has been making reconnoissances force in order to test the true nature of the enemy's position. Heretofore he has prudent y abstained from any forward movement; but the last advices indicate congregated around the tent, and clamored for a sight of a change. They inform us that the Confederates have decidedly made a retrograde movement, and that the Federals immediately began to advance, firing upon each other, as usual, in mistake, with great slaughter on both sides. At the same time it is confidently announced that Gen. Fremont is at last advancing upon Lexington-after it has fallen into the hands of the Confederates. Such military movements may be steps towards a closing of the war, but they do not look favorable either to the supremacy of Mr. Lincoln's Government, or to the monetary operations of Mr. Secretary Chase. All this is known in New York as well as it is here; and we certainly believe the statement which is made to us, that Mr. Chase has "succeeded" only in disguising the real failure of the second installment. He has; we believe, agreed to take Treasury bonds as part and parcel of the funds which are to be furnished to him. These bonds still had some years to run, and they carried interest only of six per cent; the Government, therefore, is simply lies somewhere between that sum and nil, but whereabouts no one can sav.

THE HERO OF STRAWBERRY PLAINS .- A COTTESPONdent of the Knoxvil e Register thus describes a visit he lately made to James Keelan, the man who so nobly defended the bridge at Strawberry Plains against an attack upon the property by the Union mea: "We went to the residence of Mr. Elmore, the Railroad agent, where we found the brave sufferer: He was shot in three places the back, thigh and elbow. His hand was severed at the wrist. Many gashes are found upon his person. From his coat I judge twenty attempts were Lincolnites who infest all our cities will not much longer be allowed to prosecute their damnable trade of longer be allowed to prosecute their damnable trade of from abroad, will be made in our own country.

In the day of retribution is high, and those worse total and the direction of the blocks des, and in the direction of leader, whilst in the act of firing the bridge, and finally be supported by a fleet on the river; and beside WHEAT Sowing in Mississippi.—The Raymond drove the enemy away without accomplishing their fiend- Sickles' Brigade, on the opposite side of the riverse saves. ish work. He done all that human could, unaided by the batteries which he has crected on the any one, in defence of the Government and the people. Shore, are to have a part in the combined attack quorum on Monday, but had one on Tuesday, and proceeded to business. We have no particulars of what was done yesterday.

We have no particulars of what was done yesterday.

We have no particulars of what was done yesterday.

There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his country. We have no particulars of what the strength of our right arm to send a few of them to perform it.—Nashville Gazette.

We have no particulars of what the country but all the necessary machinery works have been erected which are works and it the country but all the necessary machinery was done yesterday.

Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet been country. Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet been threatened, we trust that we will be enabled by the strength of our right arm to send a few of them to have heard has operation in the country. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his country. Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet been threatened, we trust that we will be enabled by the strength of our right arm to send a few of them to have heard has operation in the country of the relief of his country. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his country. Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet of the relief of his country. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his country. Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet of the current are in the country of the relief of the relief of his country. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his country. Powder Mills, at Agusta, have not yet of the current are in the country of the relief of the relief of the relief of the relief of his country. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. There is now a flourishing mill in the Confederacy. There is now a flourishing mill in the country of the current are in the country of the current are

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL.

F. derals in Possession of Accomac County, Va. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 20th, 1861 A special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch from No. folk to-day, says that eight thousand Federals marched in Acc mac County, on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeak and have taken possession of the County. They exper to possess Northampton County on yesterday. The Co. federate forces were small, and without arms.

Federals in Accomac County, &c. BICHMOND, VA , Nov. 20 h, 1861 Congress was not in session to-day. No business of importance was transacted in the V ra

ounty, last Friday, with a flag of truce, and submir roposition from Gen Dix to the inhabitants to lay down heir arms, on condition of protection to life and prope The people, being isolated and defenceless, yielded, large force of Federals took possession of the county Monday, and it is supposed took possession of Norther county on yesterday. There was no fighting. Further Par lenlars of the Piketon Fight

MCBILE, ALA . Nov 20th 1ser The Louisville Courier has seen a gentlem n from Parl ounty, who participated in the fight near Piketon on the oth in-t., and declares from his own positive knowledgeth. here is not a word of truth in the Federal report called the Na rows, fifteen miles from Piketon, where it Kentuckians were concealed When the Federals mass an abrupt angle of the road, the Kentuckians open

muiderous fre upon them, which was kept up for

nour. The Federals were signally repulsed, and were and drawn under cover of artillery. The Kentuckians had so killed and eight wounded. A man who was sent after the fight to ascertain the tent of the enemy's loss, reported, as an actual count. nundred and nineteen killed and one hundred wounded.

Anticipated attack on Columbus, Hy MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 19th 1:0

Great apprehensions are fet of an attack on to

Ky , by the Federals. A public meeting will be he

to-morrow to devise measures for defence. The l are concentrating an immense force at Cairo, and an a is anticipated hourly. Tenness Troops called Out .- Arrest of Bridge he NASHVILLE, TENN, Nov. 20th, 18

State, has called on Gov. Harriss to send into the fiel orce as can be armed by the State. In obedience equisition, Gov. Harriss this morning i sued his p oa calling out thirty thousand of the militia of Vest Tennessee. The offi ers in command of the militia of the second n I fourth divisions, among whom the requisition has apportioned, are to hold their commands in readiness are to receive marching orders by the 25th, unless in meantine a sufficient number of volunteers tender

ervices to fill the requisition. About forty East Tennessee prisoners (brilge burns were brought here this morning for safe-keeping. NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 20th 188 The Tennesses Legislature to-day passed a law es all n - a State Ord nance Bureau, and appropriating 3 dollars for the manufacture of arms. Also, authorizing Governor to press into immediate service, all the su

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 20th oney to Columbus. An address was issued calling upon Sister States to

rward men and guns in defence of the Mississippi val The address says that the long threatened invasi n and The enemy is moving upon us, by land and war in overwhelming numbers, and that in the next five day great battle will be fought at Columbus. It, overpower Memphis is lost to the South, unless Alabama, Missy, and Louisiana help their friends. The surrounding Sar mu t look fac's sternly in the face before it is too late.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21st, 1861 The business done in Congress to-day was uninterest and the session was principally secret. Mr. Bocock of V ginia, was elected President pro tem.

The New York Herald of the 18th inst., says that Mer Isson and Slidell were taken from the British mail stear Crent, off Bermuda, on the 8th inst., by Lieut, Fairfax a hirty-five men from the San Jacinto, with five officers. On the 5th inst, the privateer steamer Sumter was a St. Thomas and near Trinidad. At Boston on the 17th inst, the exportation of salt and connowder was prohibited.

Howell Cobb has left for Georgia.

The New York Herald says that the value of the and rice obtained from South Carolina will pay the ex-SENATORS FROM ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 21st. 1 W. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., were to-day ele Confederate States' Senators from Alabama. Yance the first ballot, received all the votes save two. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR KENTUCKY MISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SOUTHERN CON

A special telegram to the Union and American says; ne Sovere guty Convention at Russelville has adjourn er forming a Provisional Government for Kentuck hat George W. Johnson has been elected Governor. ng Green is to be the Capitol. H. C. Burnett, Wm. Preston, and W. E. Semms were

inted Commissioners to negotiate for the admission State into the Southern Confederacy. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 20th. 18 D. S. Patterson, Judge of the First Judicial Circ ast Tennessee, and a son-in-law of Andrew Johnson been avrested on a charge of treason, and taken to !

RICHMOND, VA., Nov 27d. Congress, yesterday, in secret session confirmed the ointment of Hon. Judah P. Berjamin, of Louisiana as

retary of War, and Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Caroli as Attorney General. Governor Bragg enters upon his duties to-day.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22d. Fort Pickens opened fire this morning at 9 o'clock

Confederate forces at Pensacola. General Bragg is replying slowly and cautiously BICHMOND, VA., Nov. 22d. Congress met to-day, Vice President Stephens hair. After prayer the Journa's were read, and the

Nothing of interest transpired this morning. LATER FROM PENSACULA. PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, Nov. 22,-1.30 f. The enemy have been firing upon us from Fort? continually for four hours, with great rapidity, but will We have sustained no loss of life. We returned the

The steam frigates Colorado and Miagara have also d fi e on Fort McRae. [Nothing further than the above had been received

To be entitled An Act to prevent during the existing monopolies and speculations in bread stuff and other

cles of general use and consumption. FEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly State of Georgia, That from and after the passage of Act, it shall not be lawful for any person within the of this State, in person, by Agent or otherwise, to offer for sale, ask or receive for Salt or Wheat in any tity whatever, at a price or sum, greater than that rate of one hundred per centum on the price or sum at the same or a similar article sold in the same man neighborhood, during the months of November and per, 1860. And any person who shall violate the J viction thereof shall be fined in a sum equal to the asked or received for said article, for the first offence for the second offence, shall be fined to the amount or received for the article thus offering or selling, o constitutes such second off nce, and be imprison common Jail of the county for a period not less that nor longer than six months, and for the third offence lation of this Act, the person offending shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction, be punished by it onment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for the te five years, and it shall be the duty of the officers at offenders against the provisions of this Act at the the arrest to seize and hold subject to the order Court before which such offender shall be tried, a still atmount of the article received or sold, or offered for & secure the payment of the fine provided for in this sec Fec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no person shall or cause to be sent out of this State for any person ever except for his own use or the use of this State, Confederate States, any salt or wheat in any quantity ever during the existence of the present war, and any son so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony. conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor

Penitentiary for the period of five years. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the the Judges at the opening of each session of their resp Courts, to give the provisions of this Act in special to the Grand Jury, and in addition to the oath now require to be taken by Grand Jurors, they shall take an early state of the control of the pecially to enquire diligently and true presentments of all violations of the provisions of this Act. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That all laws and pa laws repugnant to this Act, be and the same are repealed.

The signs indicate, we think, that the next ba the line of the Potomac will be fought in the vice Occoquan and Dumfries. It is of great consequent the enemy that the batteries at Evansport should lenced, and they seem, accordingly, to be directing

THE SUPPLY OF POWDER.—The Confederate